

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between 30th and 31st streets.—The Ballet Fantastique of HENRI DUPRE. Matinee at 2.

WALLACE THEATRE, Broadway, between 11th and 12th streets.—A CELESTIAL CASE—A COMEDY OF SITUATION.

WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, corner 30th and 31st streets.—Performances afternoon and evening—THE OCTOBER.

ROBERTS THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th aves.—Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between 1st and 2nd aves.—A FAVORITE FAIR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Reade streets.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 34th and 35th streets.—Matinee at 2.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA SEASON—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH OPERA—II. TROVATORE. Matinee—SANTUZELLA.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 70 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA—LA PERICHOLE. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LASCAR—MARRIED LIFE. Matinee at 2.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—PASTORAL: OR, THE MATE OF MENESTER. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BERLIERE, BALLEE, & CO. Matinee.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VALLERIE, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER HALL, 555 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERS.

REYNOLD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 251 st., between 6th and 7th aves.—REYNOLD'S MINSTERS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO RECREATIVES, BERLIERE, &c. Matinee.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Matinee at 2.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between 3d and 4th avenues.—EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Fifth avenue and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

The Ku Klux and Suspension of the

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the federal government in any of the States in a time of general peace would have been regarded formerly as a very serious matter. Both Americans and English—all people of the Anglo-Saxon race—have ever carefully guarded their civil rights as protected by the writ of habeas corpus, and have taken alarm at the first step to deprive them of these rights. The writ of habeas corpus has been regarded as the bulwark of liberty, and it is this which more than anything else led to the freedom that we enjoy. But times have changed. Our late civil war and the demoralization which resulted from it have destroyed in a measure that watchfulness of the American people over their liberties and jealousy of the encroachment of arbitrary power. Now the President of the United States suspends the writ of habeas corpus in a section of our common country and little notice of it is taken, as if it were a matter of ordinary occurrence or of no importance—as if, in fact, no great principle were involved. The proclamation of the President, dated Washington, October 17, 1871, which was published in our issue last Wednesday, places the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, South Carolina, under martial law, on the ground that combinations and conspiracies exist to obstruct and hinder the execution of the civil law, and that the federal government is called upon to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and to govern by military authority, in accordance with the act of Congress passed last April. If the public mind were not so demoralized and so indifferent to this exercise of military authority in time of general peace there would be a more searching inquiry as to the causes for or necessity of this extraordinary action of the government.

Fortunately, the independent press of this country is free to discuss the conduct of the government and to call public attention to this important matter. The independent press, as Junius said, is the palladium of our civil and religious liberties. Let us see, then, what foundation there was for proclaiming martial law and creating such a dangerous precedent for exercising arbitrary power in this free republic. The President tells us in his proclamation that combinations and conspiracies exist in the counties placed under martial law which cannot be reached by the civil law, and these he calls rebellious and insurrectionary. By this he means what is generally known as the Ku Klux. The changes are rung on such expressions as conspiracies, organized and armed combinations, violence, defiance of the constituted authorities, and so on, but there is no evidence of rebellion or insurrection either in the sense generally understood or of the constitution of the United States. The law of Congress on which he bases his action may have given a new interpretation to rebellion or insurrection which was never meant in the constitution, and he may be acting strictly in conformity with that. But the lawlessness of a few individuals, which at most only extends to a sort of lynch law in punishing obnoxious persons or those who are guilty of crimes, cannot be construed into rebellion against the government. In fact, there has been no such rebellion or insurrection. Nor have the proper constituted local authorities called upon the federal government to suspend the civil law, as is required by the constitution.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, when asked less than three weeks ago if he were opposed to martial law, replied, "Most unequivocally I am, and those men who are so clamorous for martial law are pursuing a mistaken policy." He said, moreover, that he had no idea General Grant would declare martial law, that he (the Governor) was not in favor of it, and that he thought the civil law was more efficient. What better authority does the administration want than the Governor of the State, who is one of its own partisans? Then the State is under radical government, and most of the authorities in it are opposed to martial law. The clamor for such an arbitrary measure comes from only a few reckless and corrupt disorganizers and aspirants for office; from men who have little interest at stake in the State beyond what they can make out of the offices or the disruption of civil government. No doubt there have been deplorable outrages upon individuals by local bands, and probably the Civil Rights bill of Congress may have been violated in some cases. No good citizen would attempt to justify these. But such crimes are not peculiar to South Carolina. Crimes as bad or more heinous are committed in all the States, and it would be easy enough to attribute them to Ku Klux if it should suit the federal government to do so for political ends. Indeed, there might be no limit to federal interference in the local affairs of the several States, or even in this city of New York, if the proclamation of martial law is to follow the commission of similar crimes as those perpetrated in South Carolina. Should the clamor of a few partisan politicians be heeded more than the principles of local self-government, upon which the fabric of our institutions rests, there will be an end to civil liberty.

It is a curious fact, showing the recklessness of the administration in the high-handed course it is pursuing, that one of the most quiet counties in the State of South Carolina, that of Marion, is included in those placed under martial law, while the worst Ku Klux county—Union—is omitted. This Governor Scott, it is said, admits, though he says, in palliation of the conduct of the administration, it must be a clerical error. If it is necessary to put a portion of South Carolina under martial law for crimes against individuals, what should be done in North Carolina, where a few bandits have successfully defied all the constituted authorities? Nothing has occurred in South Carolina since the war comparable to the frightful depredations and defiant conduct of these bandits in the adjoining State, entrenched in the swamps for months and committing the most diabolical murders and other fearful crimes. So we might refer to the hanging of the negroes in Tennessee recently by the populace without law and in defiance of the authorities for outrages committed on white women, or to many other lawless acts both in the South and North. Where, in fact, would there not be found a pretext for the exercise of federal military

authority if the government should wish to strain the law for that purpose or had a political object to accomplish?

The President believes, perhaps, he is doing his duty. We are not willing to think otherwise. But, unfortunately, he is not a civilian, and has little opportunity to study State affairs in the light of civil and constitutional law. His training has been military and his mind is imbued with military ideas. No doubt he is a patriot and wishes well to the country, and believes, probably, that he has intuitively the same capacity to govern in peace as he had to command in war; but if he would have his name go down to posterity as a statesman he must leave the camp and drop the sword—he must in time of peace respect above all things the civil law and civil liberty. And will he not have some regard for the anomalous and trying situation of those poor Southerners, who, though they erred, are a brave and high-spirited people of our own race and blood? Can he not see the humiliating position they are placed in, particularly in South Carolina, in being political slaves to their former domestic slaves—an intelligent and cultivated population put under the rule of ignorant and semi-savage negroes and corrupt strangers, who have little or no interest in the State, except to rob it? Has he no bowels of compassion for these unfortunate people of our own blood under such trying circumstances? We think, as we said before, that he means well; but he has been led, doubtless, to extreme measures, which are cruel to the people of South Carolina and dangerous to civil liberty, by partisan and narrow-minded politicians, who care only for their own immediate interests. The President should know that he can make more political capital and win the good will of the generous American people, both North and South, more by a kind and liberal policy to the Southerners than by military coercion. "Let us have peace," seems to be his favorite motto, and he can have peace in the South, as well as good will everywhere, by abandoning his military idea of government and making the civil law supreme in every section of our common country.

The Franco-German Treaty.

The Alsatian difficulty, regarding which so much has been written of late, has been got over. The Franco-German Treaty has been ratified both at Paris and at Berlin. According to this morning's news the ratification gives great satisfaction in Paris; and, for his share in the conduct of the negotiations, M. Poincaré has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The treaty is a gain to France, inasmuch as it provides for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops at a much earlier date than that stipulated in the original Peace Treaty. By the end of this year, if nothing occurs to mar the arrangements which have been made, France will be restored to herself. It appears, however, that the six departments about to be evacuated by the Germans are to be regarded as neutral territory until the indemnity is fully paid. Not until then, unless some fresh agreement is entered into, may the troops of France take up stations nearer the Rhine. The treaty is a gain to Germany, inasmuch as it secures for her newly annexed territories a market for their industrial products. Alsace is a great centre of manufacturing industry. In one branch of industry it numbers no fewer than 1,633,352 cotton spindles. The importance of this addition to the cotton manufacturing power of Germany will be understood when it is known that in the whole Zollverein there are only 3,000,000 spindles. The cotton products of Alsace, however, are not adapted to the German market. Cut off from France, and with no market in Germany, the Alsatians saw ruin staring them in the face; and, consequently, they have lost no opportunity since their separation from France to represent at Berlin how necessary it was that, until they were able to adapt their machinery and their products to the demands of a new market, they should have some temporary facilities for the sale of their goods in France. President Thiers' desire to accelerate the evacuation of French soil gave Prince Bismarck his opportunity. With all the provisions of the treaty we have not been made acquainted. It is not so advantageous to France as President Thiers intended it should be; but it must, on the whole, be regarded as a gain to all the parties concerned. It rids France of the invader. It secures for Alsace a market. It saves Germany from the many inconveniences which must have resulted from the destruction of trade in the annexed provinces.

Southern Politics.

If one were to attempt to straighten a shapeless thing, or to decide what would become of an immovable object if attacked by an irresistible one, he would find no harder task than in undertaking to give shape to Southern politics as they stand at this time. Texas has gone democratic and South Carolina has been placed under martial law. Kentucky went democratic, and the Bourbon democrats are fighting as hard as they can to make her radical republican in the future. Louisiana wants to go republican, but by the aid of Gallatin guns and armed soldiery a republican Convention is overruled and the Pelican State possibly thrown into the hands of the democracy. Tennessee was getting along pretty well for the democrats, when by some hocus-pocus or other that wrathful and remorseless old mouthpiece of sulphurous Satanism, Parson Brownlow, stalks back from the fringe of the grave and gives the new democratic Governor and the new democratic administration that which in vulgar parlance is called "rats." So we might go on from one Southern State to another Southern State, and all our investigations would tend to the conviction that Southern politics are in a transition state, and that Aleck Stephens, Bob Toombs, Jeff Davis, Wade Hampton and the rest of the clan who believe that the new constitutional amendments are "unconstitutional, null and void," are doing about as much toward keeping the South in a bewildered and unsettled condition as the proclamation of the Executive in regard to South Carolina is calculated to do mischief in that section of the country in more ways than one. In the meantime, Sambo grins before his ivories, and takes all the chances.

BARON ITAGURA is the Brazilian appointee to the Geneva Commission under the Washington Treaty. He completes the list, so that the Geneva Commission is now full.

The Reformers' Ticket—The Supreme Court

Nominations.

The reformers have made a portion of their nominations for the coming election. They have put General Sigel on their ticket for Register, and Judge Barrett has been rewarded for his labors in the cause by being made the candidate for the Supreme Court in place of Judge Sutherland. The remainder of the nominations are left open until next Monday, in order to see what combinations will best serve to strengthen the party. It certainly seems a little anomalous to find an independent reform candidate who is to aid in ridding the municipal government of all corruption and in restoring its reputation for respectability and integrity conducted to the platform on the friendly arm of Ben Wood, and to see a select committee of reformers begging ex-Sheriff Jimmy O'Brien to consent to run as their representative for the State Senate. But "while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinners may return," and hence we may presume that these stale politicians have abandoned their old habits, given up all their bogus claims against the city, forsworn the sinful practice of organized repealing, and become very pure and conscientious reformers. At all events the nomination for the Supreme Court is a fair one, and the only objection to it is the weakness of the party by which it is made, through the want of organization and unity of purpose.

This difficulty can, however, be remedied, and the election of an honest reformer for that important judicial office can be secured, provided the Tammany democrats will adopt the advice we have already given them, and place Judge Ledwith upon their ticket for the Supreme Court. With this exercise of moral courage Tammany will make a splendid coup, and will refute the charges brought against her of desiring to place on the Supreme Court bench a partisan who will prostitute his office in the interests of the municipal "Ring." We shall then have two steadfast and earnest anti-Tammany reformers in the field for the most important judicial office to be filled this fall, and the reform party will be in the position of Iago in the duel between Cassio and Roderigo—whether Barrett kill Ledwith, or Ledwith kill Barrett, either way makes their gain. The frank, manly letter written by Judge Ledwith explains satisfactorily the position he occupies. He has not asked an office or been tendered an office by Tammany, nor will he cease the good fight against the "Ring" and in favor of an honest municipal administration. But he owes it to the cause of reform, if he should be put in nomination for the Supreme Court by the strongest political organization in the city, to accept the nomination. Should he refuse it he would give Tammany the opportunity to place a political tool on the ticket after having secured the feat of tendering the office to a reformer, and would thus risk depriving the friends of good government of a representative on the Supreme Court bench. If the Tammany party has any political decency left it will name Charles O'Connor or Ledwith for this office; the first, if he will accept and is eligible; the second, in case of Mr. O'Connor's declension. In the latter event, it is to be hoped that Judge Ledwith will have the moral courage not to decline a nomination that would be offered to him without solicitation, condition or even consultation. Whatever may be the result of the election, let us all events make sure of the elevation to the Supreme Court bench for the next fourteen years of an honest reformer and an independent man.

The Cardinals, the Pope and the King of Italy.

The HERALD special telegram from Rome which is published in our columns to-day affords additional evidence of the fact that the Cardinals of the Church are determined to force an issue of the matters which remain in dispute between the Holy See and the Italian government at an early moment, and take all the hazard of the consequences. The members of the Sacred College have discussed the subject and will meet in conclave. The result of their deliberations has been presented to the Holy Father in the shape of an episcopal advice, recommending him to quit the Vatican and flee from the city, "in order to preserve his spiritual independence." The Pope received the recommendation with a considerable degree of favor, and we are assured that he has "partially determined to take his departure from Rome at the moment of the convocation of the Italian Parliament." This will not be "a new departure," by any means, even if it should be accomplished. The Pope hesitates. This is prudent for the old question arises again, out of Rome and where would he go? The moment of an Old World sensation over a fugitive Pope has passed away. King Victor Emmanuel guarantees the spiritual independence of the Holy Father. The peoples have come to the realities of politics. They require the actualities of religion. Pío Nono should endeavor to get along the best way he can with the Italian Parliament. He has a good round sum in the Vatican treasury just at present. All he requires is the assistance of a few experienced "lobby agents." The venerable Pontiff should be permitted to die in peace in Rome; the broad territory of free America is open to his successor.

GOLD 112.—The influence of the Chicago disaster has been curiously reflected in the gold market by a decline of the price to 112. The reason of this reaction lies in the fact that gold, having been demonetized by the substitution of greenbacks as a legal tender, has had to suffer like all the other Wall street commodities, which have shrunk in value at the approach of stringent money and financial excitement. The more fully greenbacks fill up the channels of business the more likely is gold to take its place as a currency at its par in paper.

THE OVATION OF THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN to the captain of the stolen schooner Horton took the substantial form of a thousand dollar donation, a band of music and revolutionary speeches at Gloucester yesterday. While these gallant mackerel heroes are enjoying themselves so heartily in this way the two governments have been cordially hobnobbing at the opening of the new International Railway bond of union and harmony, apparently entirely unaffected by the filibustering exultation.

Western Fires and Hurricanes.

The most remarkable and the most appalling fact in connection with these late destructive Western fires is the fact that, in most cases, they were driven forward by fierce winds, of the character of hurricanes. Thus, at Postigo, the rushing fire through the woods came down upon the devoted village with such rapidity that large numbers of the flying inhabitants were overtaken and lost their lives. From various other places swept away by the forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan we have the same melancholy story. Even at Chicago such was the unexampled rush of the flames from house to house and street to street that thousands of the bewildered citizens escaping with their lives considered it a miracle that they escaped at all. From experience and past observations in city fires they had calculated that the fire in traversing a certain number of blocks would occupy so much time, and they proceeded to pack up and prepare for moving as upon a margin of two, three or four hours of grace; but in hundreds of cases the flames were upon and around them while they were yet discussing what valuables they could take away and what they would have to leave behind.

The unparalleled rapidity of movement and overwhelming destructiveness of these Western fires are chargeable to the fierce winds which fed them and swept them onward. But why these fierce winds, amounting to hurricanes? They are due to geographical causes. From Lake Michigan to the Rocky Mountains and from the British possessions down to Mexico we have a region of great plains. Over these plains, as over the deserts of Africa and Asia and the pampas of South America, the winds have free play. In their free play they indulge in frequent tornadoes during the spring and summer, and in long and heavy blows during the autumn and winter. In regard to the hurricanes accompanying these Western fires they result, first, from the vacuum of light or rarified air created by the fire, and next, in the outside current of denser air drawn into the vacuum. Then, as the effect upon the outside atmosphere from a great fire in an extensive plain must extend over an indefinite space, the incoming current to the fire from the outside pressure rapidly assumes the character of a hurricane. In a mountainous or hilly country the wave of the incoming air is broken up and out off; but on an extensive plain the wind gathers strength in proportion to the area affected, as the outpouring waters from a mill dam gather strength in proportion to the size of the pond. We think that the Signal Service Bureau will sustain us in the opinion that such was the effect upon the general atmosphere by these heavy fires in the West that they contributed very materially to bring up from the Gulf of Mexico the general rains which put them out.

But apart from these general causes and effects, experience within the last few years, including these late destructive fires, has taught the people of the plains of the West that they are liable to hurricanes, which in a few minutes may sweep their movable possessions from the face of the earth, by wind or water, or by wind and fire. Hence the wisdom of deep and roomy cellars to the houses of our Western farmers, for the safety of the family and the preservation of its valuables against tornadoes; and hence the danger of building up a Western city on the Eastern or European plan of narrow streets and compact blocks of combustible buildings. This lesson of adapting themselves and their homes to the peculiar accidents from winds, floods and fires to which they are naturally liable cannot too soon be learned and adopted by our Western people.

Earl Granville Between England and the United States.

The speech of Earl Granville at Manchester on Thursday night, in the course of which he alluded to the increased friendly relations between the United States and England, is an additional evidence of the sincere sympathy evinced at the other side of the water for the settlement of all difficulties between the English and American nations. The foreign Minister expressed "a feeling of pride at the result of the Alabama negotiations and the good relations they had established with a sister country." The expression will find a hearty response in this country. With the adjustment of the claims fairly and honorably, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned in the matter, there will be no cause for any further dimensions to arise and mar the harmony which should cement in peaceful bonds the two great English-speaking nations of the globe. The paths of both lie in peace and commerce. The fruit of the prospective solution of the troublesome Alabama claims question is already producing good results. In the terrible disaster which blotted out of existence a great portion of the Garden City of the West England showed her sympathy by forwarding to the sufferers comfort in their hours of sorest need. Such acts as these are more potent than treaties, for they live in the memory long after the compacts are forgotten.

THE REBUILDING OF CHICAGO, or the burnt district, we are glad to hear, is not to be hurried up in a mass of combustible wooden houses. For the immediate necessities of the homeless citizens, wooden buildings in vacant places outside the burnt district are rapidly going up, and urgent necessity admits of no alternative. But when the suffering people are provided with shelter for the winter it is to be hoped that the municipal authorities and leading citizens of Chicago will adopt a plan for the rebuilding of the burnt district embracing at least two or three broad avenues, so laid out as to give the greatest possible security attainable from this precaution against any extensive fire hereafter in said district, and so as to give the greatest available facilities to the business operations of the city between the lake shore and the suburbs in every direction. In a word, the advantages now offered for the reconstruction of Chicago, with a view to enlarged facilities to business transportation, within the city, and for security against extensive fires, are so apparent and inviting that we cannot imagine they will be thrown away by the local authorities.

THE ATTACK OF GENERAL BUTLER against the Washington Treaty having exploded, like his Fort Fisher powder ship, without much damage, the question recurs, what next? Perhaps an attack on larger beer. Who can tell?

The King of Italy Constant with the Italian

rule.

The European monarchies are sorely perplexed, as will be seen by a HERALD special telegram from London, on the subject of the proper mode of dealing with the International Society. This combination has now been acknowledged as a progressive political agency, which contains in its organization the means of a powerful and popular leverage which may be used with effect for the overthrow of the thrones. The moment of decisive battle is almost on the royalties. Its cause and approach were canvassed by their representatives in the Gastein Conference, and the crowns resolved on the adoption of energetic measures for the suppression of the International in the different countries. This resolution was not unanimous, however.

The King of Italy refused to join the new European league, alleging, through his Minister, that "the Italian agitators are themselves opposed to the International and its principles." King Victor Emmanuel defends the rights and salotto of the Italian revolutionist to the rough hands and industrial instruments of the workmen of Europe. The Italian agitators "are opposed to the Internationals"—an extreme of political consolation which must prove eventually more dangerous to the Italian monarchy than the emergency which the King seeks to stave off by appealing to it. Is the White Cross of Savoy to be carried back to the mountain caves of Italy from which it was first borne to the plain, and by hands as stubborn as were those of the original standard bearers?

The Departments of Docks and Parks—Judge Ingraham's Decision.

The Commissioners of Docks complain very bitterly of the embarrassments to which they are subjected and the injury done to their department by the delay of Deputy Comptroller Green in the payment of the money to which they are by law entitled for the prosecution of the important work entrusted to them. They had sixty-eight thousand dollars on hand on the last day of September, and owed about seventy-two thousand dollars; but they retained the balance to pay laborers and mechanics, and allowed the bills against them for material to remain unpaid. Commissioner Henry stated at the recent meeting of the Board that a gentleman stood prepared to take the whole half million dollars' worth of bonds to which the department is unquestionably entitled, but the Deputy Comptroller delays their issue. The Commissioners apprehend that they are to be kept out of funds until after election, as a part of a settled plan to obstruct the public works for political purposes, and they assert that the delay will entail great loss on the city. Commissioner Hunt declares that "by stopping the work the amount of damage that will accrue will be fully as much as the cost."

The public parks and the improvements on the boulevards and avenues are in just the same position as the works on the docks. Deputy Comptroller Green has admitted that he never had any doubt as to the legal right and power to issue assessment bonds on the requisition of the Department of Parks, yet there is a singular delay and hesitation in doing so. Yesterday Judge Ingraham settled the order regarding such bonds, and he grants a peremptory mandamus ordering the Deputy Comptroller to issue them forthwith and to pay the proceeds into the Tenth National Bank to the credit of the Park Department. There can therefore be no more procrastination in the matter, and we may expect that the works on the boulevards, avenues and streets will proceed, and that the next important two or three months will not be lost. It is to be hoped that Judge Ingraham will as speedily as possible render his decision on the other branch of the question—namely, the right of the department to require the issue of bonds for permanent improvements in the parks, assessable on the city at large. The impression is abroad that the Deputy Comptroller has a prejudice to gratify against the Board, of which he is himself a member, and that the obstructions thrown in the way of the Park Commissioners are not such as are raised in the interests of the city. The fact is that, allowing for the decrease in the time of labor from ten hours a day to eight hours, and for the vastly improved management and care of the parks, in the police, gardening and other arrangements, the expenditures under the present Board have been some two hundred thousand dollars a year less than under the old Commission. The condition to which the parks have been brought during the past year and a half is before the eyes of the people every day and can be judged by them. It is to be hoped that all partisan and personal warfare against these important Departments of Docks and Parks will cease, and that while all proper vigilance and economy are exercised by the Finance Department no crusade will be initiated against the best interests of the city, either to subvert political ends or to gratify personal pique. Let Judge Ingraham hurry up the remainder of his decision, and if the work on the public docks is obstructed for want of funds let the department seek the aid of the Courts to protect the interests entrusted to their keeping.

THE FORCIBLE MEASURES INSTITUTED by the President for the suppression of the Ku Klux in South Carolina have already had a very perceptible effect upon those mystical marauders. One hundred of them at Spartanburg surrendered yesterday to the United States Marshal, and numbers of others, supposed to be of the higher and wealthier families, are leaving the country to avoid the punishment threatened under martial law.

Home in Special Appeal to Germany.

A HERALD special telegram from Berlin, which is published in our columns to-day, announces the important fact that Pope Pius the Ninth has made a direct appeal to the Emperor of Germany for advice as to the proper course of action for the Church to pursue during the existence of the complications which surround its head in Italy. His Holiness wishes to assemble a canonical convocation. He thinks that the deliberations of its members cannot be conducted with perfect freedom